Sheba is Yemen

hundreds of biblical place names in West Arabia exist whereas a handful are in Palestine pg. 21

no proof of the Old Testament stories in the near east and Palestine

some stories in the bible are legends and myths

there is no proof Adam's son was Seth along with Cain, these were four stories mixed into one. Adam is "a man"; Eve is "everything living". Adamah and Adn in Arabic are the same; this is where Yahweh created Adam. He did not make man in Eden or it's Garden. There is a tree of knowledge and a tree of life, Adam ate from the tree of knowledge but it wasn't a sin while Eve did not nor did she tempt him. If Adam ate from the Tree of Life, he would become a complete God. Eve was a Goddess but was reduced by Yahweh. pg. 35 is the correct story

Abel became Hubal who was worshipped until the coming of Islam. Cain led to the tribe of Qayn who were humble people who vanished overtime. Kenites are from Cain which is Amalekite. Nadwah is the land of Nod.

Wadi Talub is in central Najd

Adam of the Gardens of Eden and Adam are not the same

Noah started in Narjan and ended in Naha

Maarib Dam in Yemen collapsed and caused a flood which Noah was warned of by our Lord. Yemen was literate during the time of Noah. Al Bashir did not punish murder with death, this caused them to become disbelievers and Allah had sent a flood on them. Al Bashir the false god claimed to never eat animals as he was one of the flesh.

The Noah nakedness story was the Israelites way of claiming that the youngest son who was the one of the Canaanite descendants (Ham) did not do the right thing of covering him and walking away, the story isn't true. The point is to claim that Noah cursed his son Ham for it.

They went from Babylon to Shinar which is east of Taaif Arabia

There was one language one vocabulary in Taaif which is where the "Tower of Babel" was in al Bilal

Abram was from south of Medina

Shem founded Saana

El Shaddai survives as Al Sadi in Dharan al Janub

The story of Abraham and Sarah is now a joke told in Al Qararah Arabia

Hagar came from Wadi Bishah from a village called Misr

In Asir there is a village called Khatm Tawi that means fortress of Egypt

Joseph the man and Joseph the false god are confused much like Abraham

Myrrh tree is found in South-West Arabia, both myrrh and gum could not be found in Palestine. In Khamis Muhait people went there to buy grain, Joseph no doubt stored up on grain there. pg. 111

Fertility god's who die one place to reappear triumphantly elsewhere was common in the Near East (Adonis, Osiris etc). Both Joseph and Issa had similar stories of them being robbed and reappearing. Both are saviors.

Perez and Zerah are two villages in Wadi Adam. Aramaic and Hebrew were spoken in Ancient Israel, Jacob was bilingual and the language taken over was Hebrew. pg. 137

The Rock of Horeb is east of Saana Yemen. The Burning Bush along with Mount Sinai was at Jabal Alhan which is next to Taizz

Exodus is confused with Moses of Elohim, and Moses son of Amram both of whom were gods. Moses was a silent prophet.

Aaron died at Al Harrah Arabia know as Mount Hor

Egypt owned the colony of Mizraim

Midian is Medina

Pharaoh wanted the Israelites to go to the Southern Hejaz; Moses wanted them to go to central Arabia which Pharaoh denied them. See map on pg. 140

The Egyptians wanted their trade to work so they told the Israelites (as their workers) to move to the Al Yamama regions, but they said no.

Al Qassim carries a village named Bil'am after Balaam pg. 170

Israel and Jacob aren't the same people and they had two different groups of people

Jonah was around the 8th century BC. He went to Sheol, it swallowed him up. The ship did crash, but this was not the reason why Jonah went to Sheol.

Names of locations for Jonah pg. 186

a Jew changed the name Nizwah to Nineveh to get the Mesopotamian Jews to relate

Jonah was not the man of an ancient legend in India who was swallowed up by the belly of a fish. None of the Major Prophets ever set foot outside of Arabia.

the last chapter is Moses' path